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13 ***Mercara-taluq*** with its 5 náds and 57 villages occupies
635 the middle of Coorg and covers 209 square miles with a po-
634 pulation of 15,556 souls, amongst whom there are only 2814
[162] Coorgs. Within this small area all the essential features of the province are comprised:—ranges of high hills and solitary peaks, especially Nurokal-betta and Kóte-betta, fertile rice-valleys and parklike grassland, dense cardamom jungles and extensive coffee plantations, stately forest trees and clumps of graceful bamboos, innumerable clear mountain rills and ever
[563] flowing streams and rivers. With the exception of the most easterly portion of the taluq, the climate is everywhere healthy, and the soil fertile and well cultivated both for wet and dry
635 crops. The principal ryots are Coorgs and Gaudas. The
634 four highroads from Mysore, Cannanore, Mangalore and
245 Manjarabád intersect the taluq at Mercara, hence also the
[491] great number of coffee plantations, especially in Mercara-Halérinád. Nearly the whole length of the Sampáji-ghat as far as the 16th mile the hillslopes are covered with the coffee shrub and there are some most successful plantations. On the north-eastern plateau of the ghat, in Horamalnád, the Coorg Coffee Company owns an estate of thousand acres. The oldest is the Mercara estate, further to the west, north and east from it are grouped the beautiful and valuable estates: "Glenmore" near the pretty Jessy-falls; "Beltamally" and "Hallery." Thousands of coolies are attracted
[443] to this taluq and on Sundays the Mercara bazaar is crowded
[464] with them. On the whole the ryots are of a poor class; the
635 proximity of Head-quarters with its various demands seems
634 to fall heavily upon them and to keep aloof richer farmers,
565 besides the alluring temptations of the Mercara shops may induce the ryots to spend their money imprudently and help to impoverish them. The people of ***Halérinád*** have always been remarkable for their attachment to the Rájahs' family,

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since the dynasty originated there and in consequence assumed the title of "Haléri Samsthán".

The *Head Quarter Station* is *Mercara*, the capital of Coorg. Its geographical position is in Lat. 12° 26′ N. and Long. 75° 46′ E. It is distant from Madras via Mysore and Bangalore 352 miles, from Bangalore 147, from Mysore 75, from Cannanore 68, and from Mangalore 84 miles. Situated on a plateau and in a central position, the locality seems to have been chosen from its comparative difficulty of access in former days. Muddurája selected the spot for a fort and in 1681—82 took up his residence there. Surrounded by an amphitheatre of undulating, grassy or slightly wooded hills—in former days covered with dense forests—the local position of the town, 3767 feet above the level of the sea and about 600 feet above the Kávéri-valley is extremely picturesque and beautiful. The Fort with its principal buildings: (vide p. 191 and 180) the Palace, the English church and the Superintendent's Kacheri, rises in the centre of the plateau. Outside the fort on the southern hill-slope stand: the *Regimental Hospital*, and in parallel rows, sheltered from the easterly and westerly winds, the newly constructed tiled *Lines* of the sepoys with the regimental bazaar and in the hollow beyond the Gaulika-village. Skirting the ridge to the southwest above the Lines, a parade-ground and promenade have been levelled and on the evenings, when the regimental band plays there, Mercara society is in the habit of frequenting the place. At its further end in a retired little garden is the "*Rájah's Seat*," the charming, homelike panorama from which attracts every lover of beautiful landscape. Close by is the *Burial-ground* of the Protestant community, where many an aspiring or weary European pilgrim has found his last resting place, among them Major Gustard, Superintendent of Coorg, and his two wives, Dr. Dunkan Macpherson, late Inspector General of Hospitals, and Major

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632
443 ornamented brandy bottles and barbers ply their handicraft
438 in retired corners of the road!
439 To the east of the town on a flat hill spur the *Government*
[305] *Central School* buildings and higher up some private dwellings
are conspicuous. The "Westend" of Mercara was occupied
632 by the *Sappers' Lines*. There are still some public offices
361 left, to which some European cottages have been added to
enliven that distant locality. Mercara can also boast of several
European Shops which are well supplied to minister to the
wants and luxuries of European habit and taste.

[491] The hilly nature of the locality does not admit of a great
variety of drives, but the Fraserpet and Manjarabad highroads
are generally in a very good condition and the rides along
the hills to the neighbouring coffee plantations are very en-
joyable.

635 ***Padinálknád-taluq*** with its five Náds is twice the size of
634 Mercara-taluq, but contains the same number of villages viz.
57 with a population of 20,303 souls, of whom 5611 are
Coorgs and 13,256 other Hindus, 1029 Mussulmans and the
[133] rest belonging to other castes. This taluq, which extends
westward of the Mercara-taluq, occupies the most hilly and
wooded part of Coorg, and contains little arable, but plenty of
hilly grass and forest land with the largest and most productive
[249] cardamom jungles. This part of Coorg is not opened up by
[245] Europeans, but many natives hold here coffee plantations,
[243] chiefly planted under shade. Rice cultivation, owing to the
want of suitable land, is so deficient, that even the largest
farms are not able to produce sufficient rice for their own
consumption; the ryots in general have to buy rice for six
months in the year and chiefly rely on the produce of their
[432] cardamom and coffee-gardens; but since both have not been
[249] very productive of late, the condition of the ryots in Padi-
[245] nálknád-taluq is far from flourishing. Containing the richly
endowed Brahmanical Institutions at Bhágamandala and Tale-

4: Richter M, G-5 (ca. 1856-1870) 1870 AW5 Coorg AW5

Kávéri and a great number of other Dévasthánas and fine forests dedicated to sylvan gods, this division is the most unenlightened and uncivilised in Coorg. There are many jungle-people especially the Kádu-Maratties, who live on Kumari-cultivation (vide p. 108) and one tribe in the forests of Távunád, the Kádavas or Bodavas, whose women dress in Eve's fashion, but with the vanity of Eve's daughters change the leaves four times a day. The women never come out of the forest, only the men show themselves, covered with a coarse cloth. They are excellent marksmen with bow and arrow, and live on the chase, seldom working for hire. Their huts, which they frequently change, are of the rudest description, made of sticks and covered with Netti-Pai (leaves of the Netti palm). Nearly the whole population of Távunád consists of Tulu-gaudas; there and in Nálkanád Canarese is scarcely understood, the people speak Codagu, Tulu and Malayálam.

635 ● 634 635 634 563

The ryots in Kuyinkéri-nád, chiefly influenced by the wealthy House of the Karanika, Kutteti Eyappa, are mostly Coorgs and much devoted to the Pálur deity (vide p. 174). But here as elsewhere in this taluq, the love of gain or, perhaps, necessity seems to overcome the superstitious scruples of the ryots; the venerated dévara-kádus (sacred jungles) which, having for ages remained intact, are generally the finest forests, are cautiously invaded by the natives' axe and planted with coffee; but to propitiate the fabled wrath of Pálurappa, Iggutappa, Maletámbirappa and Ayappa, the devoted planter pays from 8 As. up to 1 Rs. per Batti of coffee towards the worship of the despoiled sylvan deities; but with the disappearance of these sacred forests, the oblation will probably cease too!

635 565 776 [778] [782]

Padinálknád-taluq, being skirted by the highest range of the Western Ghats with the broad based Tatiandamol, at the foot of which the Nálkanád-palace is built, is watered by the upper course of the Kávéri with its numerous tributaries.

635 133

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632 [131] [87] *Nápoklu* is the seat of the Taluq-Kacheri, but otherwise an insignificant place. It is 15 miles from Mercara and on the Rájah's road to Nálkanád Palace. It possesses a flourishing Canarese School which will soon be enlarged into an Anglo-Vernacular School.

635 [634] [162] *Yelenálkanád-taluq* separates Kiggatnád from Mercara and Padinálknád-taluq. Its northern boundary is all along formed by the Kávéri. Within an area of 210 square miles, it contains 49 villages and one town. The population of its three Náds amounts to 14,153 souls and amongst them 4,802 Coorga, 7,314 other Hindus, 1029 Mussulmans and the rest is made up of various classes. This taluq is considered as the focus of Coorg life. Most of the leading Coorg families reside here and as they resisted the temptations of the imposter Abhrambára in 1837, they came in for a large share [243] of the Government rewards. It contains the most fertile [245] paddy fields in Coorg and also extensive European and native coffee-plantations. The Carnatic Coffee Company held here [778] large Estates. There are still fine forests on the Perambóti Ghat, and in Beppunád there is a dense Dévara-kádu, called Kariárbana (blackest jungle,) the residence of Beyturappa, which from superstitious fear is never entered by the natives. In the eastern portion of Ammatnád there are still many waste paddy fields. What in the same Nád is called the "Bamboo-district," is remarkable for its luxuriantly growing coffee-plantations, which, but for the devastations of the coffee-[443] borer, would have been the most productive in Coorg. In this locality a new market has been opened for the convenience of the numerous coolies and the place has been called *Cólepet* in honor of our late Superintendent Capt. R. A. Cole. Another newly founded village in Ammatnád is Anandapur, the first Protestant settlement of a Christian Holeya congregation (1857).

632 [131] The seat of the Taluq-Kacheri is at *Virájenderpet*, a

[Errata: This should read "Periambád;" See Corrigenda, Cat. 116, p. 479 — Analyst]

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632 Government *English School* is a temporary building near the
369 Bangalow and a more commodious and substantial School-
house should be erected. Of the four *tanks* belonging to the
632 town, Gauri-kere contains the purest water. It is at the
312 head of the Petta and was excavated by the orders of Dodda-
[789] Vírájender, the founder of Vírájpet. At the expense of Pál-
[783] pare Rudaya it was repaired some years ago, but people being
allowed to wash and bathe in the tank, the wholesomeness of
the water must be greatly impaired, and Gauri-idol, which is
annually thrown into it at the Gauri-feast will not restore
its purity! Good drinking water, but in a small quantity, is
obtained from an enclosed spring at the foot of the Bangalow
632 hill, close to the paddy fields. The site of Vírájpet being very
245 rocky, the industry of the people in economising every foot
of cultivable land is very remarkable, but the destruction of so
many coffee and orange trees by the Borer has considerably
marred the once luxuriant vegetation in and around Vírájpet.
In the principal street there are a few straggling cocoanut
trees, but the climate is not congenial to a fertile growth.

● 635 Communication with the eastern portion of the taluq and
491 with Mysore is maintained by two bandy roads, one through
Cólepet, Anandapur and Siddápur, the other towards Bittan-
gala and Hattúr.

635 *Kiggatnád-taluq* extends with its four Náds over the
[634] whole of south-eastern Coorg and covers an area of 400 square
[131] miles with 63 villages and the rising town Ponappet. The
taluq contains 17,650 inhabitants, of whom 5,480 are Coorgs,
[162] 5,709 other Hindus and 5,818 Jungle people, such as
[563] Kurnbas and Yeravas; of the rest 417 are Mussulmans and
223 Amma-Codagas. Upon the whole the people of this
taluq may be said to be in easy circumstances, as they are
well provided with the necessaries of life. With the excep-
[55] tion of the large and influential house of the late Deván
Chepudira Ponnappa but little disparity in point of wealth

[Errata: This should read "and the Gauri-idol" see Corrigenda, Cat. 116, P. 479 -- Analyst]

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exists amongst the ryots. The Kiggatnád rice-fields are extensive and fertile, the grass-lands parklike, the mountain streams numerous, and the forests and jungles rich in valuable timber and bamboos. The Marenád- and Brahmagiri-hills with their cascades of the Barapolle and Laksmanatírtha are picturesque and their shólas and dense forests give cover to a variety of game. Many of the undulating grass-hills (Báne), being almost bare of trees and free from stones, seem admirably suited for dry cultivation, besides there are large pieces of other waste land; but the population is rather scanty and hardly sufficient for the cultivation of their rice-fields, since the abolishment of slavery. There are both European and native coffee-plantations in the Marenád-hills; but the natives seem to derive the greater profit from them. This taluq is in great want of good roads. There is only the military highroad from Periapatna to Cannanore, which is joined at the Gonikopal bridge by a branch road leading to Ponnappet; a trace has been cut to the Taluq-Kacheri and on to Kúrchi to connect Coorg with Wynád, but the work has been stopped. From Marenád a steep ghat, called the Mépalé-ghat, leads into the Malabar country and is used by the Lúmbánies and Koramárs, who once a year carry rice from and salt into Coorg. A footpath leads into Wynád over the Brahmagiris by way of Tiranelli.

The south-eastern corner of Kiggatnád is unhealthy and strangers can scarcely be induced to settle there, in spite of the nearness of Kuttadámma's famous sanctuary, which cannot render the place more salubrious; fever, spleen and dropsy are the local diseases.

The Taluq-Kacheri is in *Hudikéri*. The place is well selected, being central and in a healthy locality on the top of a beautiful grass hill, whence a fine view of the Brahmagiris and Marenád-hills is obtained. An English School has been lately established and is promising well.

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632 The only town of the district is *Ponnappet*, so named in compliment to the late Devân Chepudira Ponnappa, the grandfather of the present Native Assistant Superintendent Ch. Soobiah. It was founded in 1835, but owing to the unhealthiness of the locality it had to be abandoned and a fresh site was selected on the ridge of a hill about 3 miles from the Gonikopal bridge and as far from the Taluq-Kacheri. The Nád-Kacheri has been established there and the Petta is springing up around it, most of the 33 houses have been built and are owned by the Devân's son Mádaya. Of the 124 inhabitants the greater number are Lingaites, but no Coorgs settle there.

635 [634] [131] [162] *Nanjarájpatna-taluq* with its four Nâds surrounds the northern half of Mercara-taluq and extends from the Bisalyghat in the north to the Kávéri, the eastern boundary. It covers 262 square miles and contains 114 villages besides the towns of Fraserpet and Sómawárpet. In point of population, it is the largest taluq, numbering 20,997 souls, of whom 5,225 are Coorgs, 15,289 other Hindus and 427 Mussulmans. Here also the greatest number of cultivators is to be found, amounting to 15,384, whilst in Padinálknád-taluq on nearly twice the area, there are only 15,296 ryots. The taluq, as regards natural features and population, may be divided into the hilly tract of Surlabi—Gadinád and Yedavanád and into the champaign country of Nanjarájpatna—and Rámaswámi-kanavé-Hobli. The former resembles Mercara-taluq, but having its steepest declivities, from Pushpagiri to Katamakal, due west; the latter is like the adjoining portion of the Mysore country. The former tract is chiefly peopled by the Yedavanád Coorgs, who dress like the Coorgs proper, but are originally Canara and Manjerabad Vokkaligas. Though mostly Jamma-ryots, they are poor and have little influence in the country. Also in a moral and intellectual point of view, they hold a low position. They express little desire for education

635 133

635 563

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and when offered, do not exert themselves to retain the boon. However, their wants are not overlooked, a new school will shortly be re-established in Gadinád. These people, who with the exception of the inhabitants of Surlabi-Muttunád behaved badly towards the English Government in 1837, are much under the influence of the Jangams residing in these Náds. There are two Mathas of note here, Mádapur and Abbi-matha, where the Shivácháries possess rich endowments.

The Kanavé-Hoblis are inhabited by a set of people identical with that of the adjoining Mysore ryots. They are chiefly cultivators of dry land and produce horse-gram, rági, various kinds of beans, tobacco, bangh, flax, sesamum and also cotton. The sandalwood tree grows extensively in this taluq. In Yedavanád some rice-fields which have a good water-supply yield two crops; there the wild sago-palm is also carefully attended to for the sake of the toddy drawn from it and for the farinaceous substance, prepared for food by the poorer classes from the inner part of the tree. Honey of the best quality is largely collected in June and much appreciated by the people. Near the village Beradi-kanavé there was the Back-stokade from which the northern column of the Coorg field-force was repulsed in 1834. (Bakka, *Kg.* door-way to a narrow passage.)

Frasерpet is the seat of the taluq and Nád-Kacheri of Nanjarájpatna and the monsoon Head-quarters of the Superintendent. It lies 20 miles to the east from Mercara on an elevation of 3,100 feet above the sea. Situated on the left bank of the river Kávéri in a bent formed by a sudden turn of the river, opposite the Mysore frontier, with which it is connected by a fine stone bridge, and the country, though open, being dotted by rounded grass or wood-clad hillocks on which the European houses are built, Frasерpet offers a most varied and pleasing landscape, especially from the travellers' bangalow, which occupies a rocky eminence, the site

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Though fully alive to their material interests, the town-people have little desire for or perhaps little faith in education after European fashion. They seem to be quite content with the knowledge of their bazaar-routine. Every Monday there is market, hence the name of the place. (Sómawára-Monday.)

The place is greatly in want of a travellers' bangalow, for which a beautiful site could be obtained near the lodge of the road-overseer. The country about Sómawárpet is very picturesque, especially towards Shanthally, the Mukribetta with a flourishing coffee-plantation at its foot, and the rocks that enclose the Honammana tank. vide p. 15. On the summit of these rocks "Cairns" in excellent preservation have lately been found.

Yélusávirashíme-taluq occupies the northermost part of Coorg. It is a narrow strip of land, about 22 miles in length and 4 in width. Its total area comprises only 91 square miles; yet it contains in its three Hoblis, 168 villages and a population of 17,766 souls, of whom 17,623 are Hindus, 41 Mussulmans, and 98 Native Christians. There are no Coorgs in this taluq; the inhabitants are of the same class as the agricultural population in the adjoining taluq of Hassan. There is a striking contrast between the ryots of Yélusávirashíme and those of Central Coorg. Whilst the latter are well and warmly dressed, comfortably housed and abundantly fed, the former appear very poor and miserable, covered as they are only with a black coarse camlet. They are timid, credulous and submissive to the authority of the Patéls, who find them patient sheep for fleecing, but the Patéls with their connexions are noted as exceedingly litigious amongst themselves and rather troublesome to the Government in times past. The country was wrested from Mysore by the Coorg Rájah, Dodda-Vírappa, who died in 1736, and partakes of the natural features of the Manjarabad district. It is hilly, and some mountains, as the Málimbi and the Uru-uduvé (village-jungles)

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635 are densely wooded, other hills are bare and precipitous.
[133] The narrow valleys, in which rice-cultivation is carried on,
[243] are terraced to a considerable extent to enlarge their area. Only some well watered fields yield a scanty second crop. Transplanting is not much practised, the seed is sown broad-
[134] cast in most instances. The cultivated lands of Yélusávirashíme possess none of the characteristic fertility of Yedenálknád- or Kiggatnád-taluq. The soil of the higher grounds consists of a thin stratum of gravelly earth, barren and arrid, producing only a few dwarfish shrubs especially the Dwarf-date-palm, (Phoenix farinifera), and a tall thin grass, the decay of which
[249] yields little humus, to enrich the paddy fields. The soil for
[273] the cultivation of dry grain consists generally of a light friable earth and the kind of produce especially tobacco is similar to that in the Kanavé districts of Nanjarájpatna-taluq, but not so good. Toddy is extensively drawn and forms the habitual beverage of the people.

632 The seat of the Taluq-Subadár and of the Subadár of Bilháda
443 Hobli is *Saniwárasante* (Saturday-market), a market-place of
[361] little importance, but prettily situated on the top of a broad
[131] hill, which towards the south presents a beautiful encamping
[162] ground. It lies on the highroad to Manjarabad, 12 miles
[362] from Sómawárpet and 38½ from Mercara. Among its 483 in-
[236] habitants who live in 101 houses, of which 4 only are tiled, there are 46 families of weavers, who in the most primitive style ply their craft in the street, manufacturing coarse cotton fabrics.

632 *Kodlipet*, near the northern frontier of Coorg, is a small
[131] town on the Manjarabad highroad and 44½ miles from Mer-
[361] cara. It lies in an elevated, open and healthy locality with
[362] a tank at its entrance. Its 141 houses, of which 87 are tiled,
[363] are arranged in broad streets and give the place a tidy, well-
[162] to-do appearance. It contains 730 inhabitants, mostly Lingaites who are busily engaged in trade. There are 31 cloth-

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Police.

671 177 625 [635] 41. The police of the taluqs is to be considered under the charge of the Subadárs, and subordinately to them, of the Párapatiagárs and Patéls.

42. The district functionaries are to give at all times their utmost care and attention to prevent disturbances, assaults, and all other acts in breach of the peace; they are to apprehend and send to the Daryáft-Kacheri any person who may be accused of having committed robbery or violence.

671 177 625 622 43. The Patéls of the village and the villagers shall conjointly protect their villages from depredations of robbers. They shall always be on their guard and act with vigilance, so that no thefts or personal assaults may be committed.

45. If any person of a suspicious character makes his appearance in a village, the Patél shall make an enquiry about his name, place of residence and the purpose for which he has come to the village; and if the Patél be not satisfied with his answer, he shall send him to the Párapatiagár.

46. If any person in the village behaves improperly, the Patél shall persuade him to correct his conduct and give him the admonitions that may seem necessary.

[685] [628] 47. If any theft or robbery be committed, the Patél and the villagers shall exert themselves to apprehend the robbers. If the robbers be found in the act of robbing and if they escape, they shall be pursued and seized. The Patéls of the neighbouring villages shall co-operate in ensuring the seizure of the robbers. But if the Patéls or others do not use their endeavours either to discover or apprehend the robbers, and if the Sirkar shall have reason to believe that the robbery was committed through the negligence of the Patéls, they will incur the displeasure of the Sirkar and be punished accordingly.

000 48. Whenever information is lodged of a person having

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Whenever information is lodged of a person having
died a violent death, the functionaries shall proceed to the [671]
spot where the dead body may have been found. They shall [177]
examine the body and ascertain, whether there are any marks [625]
of violence upon it, or bruises, the number of them, and with [682]
what weapons the wounds or hurts may appear to have been
given. The above inquiries shall be made in the presence
of two or three creditable persons, and being committed to
writing the proceedings shall be sent to the Daryáft-Kacheri,
afterwards the functionaries shall endeavour to trace the per-
sons who may have murdered the deceased and apprehend
them.

49. The Subadárs of the taluqs on the frontier shall be [635]
particularly vigilant in apprehending robbers and vagabonds
who may come to this district from the neighbouring countries
to commit mischief.

50. The magisterial authority of the Subadárs does not [635]
extend to the pettas, where Kotwals are employed. The police [692]
of the pettas is entrusted to the charge of the Kotwals and
they will preserve the peace there. In cases where Kotwals [625]
may require the assistance of the Subadárs or the Revenue
officers who may be near the pettas, they shall be promptly
furnished with the aid demanded.

51. In cases where any person of whatever caste may
die a natural death without having relations or friends present,
the Sirkar servants shall cause the corpse to be buried or
burned according to circumstances at an expense of from one
to three canterai fanams. But if the deceased leaves property [768]
and no relations to claim it, a sufficient portion of the pro-
perty shall be appropriated for the performance of the funeral
ceremonies, and the remainder lodged in the Public Treasury
until claimed.

52. Any person who has laboured under the disease of [766]
leprosy shall not be buried in the earth. The corpse of such
person shall be burned, or if the caste of the deceased do not

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merits as a ruler, the Marquis of Dalhousie has borne a high and honorable testimony in a despatch, dated Fort William, 7th February 1856, which, however, is too long for us to quote. The administrative genius of Sir Mark Cubbon's successor, L. Bowring Esq., C. S. I., asserted itself in a different manner and shone in a peculiar light. With critical acumen and administrative skill of a high order he penetrated, analysed and reformed every branch of the existing administration and placed it on a level with the most advanced systems of modern Government in India. He left India for good in March 1870, highly esteemed and deeply regretted by the natives of Mysore and Coorg. 648

With the settlement of European Planters in Coorg during the last ten years the admission of pleaders into the Courts[†] and the more elaborate and refined system of judicature consequent to the introduction into the province of the Indian Penal Code in 1861, the Criminal Procedure Code in 1862, the Indian Stamp Act in 1862, the Registration Act in 1865, the Indian Succession Act in 1865, the Criminal High Court Act in 1865, the Forest Act in 1866, and others, the establishment of a better constituted description of Courts became necessary. 177 692

Before the 1st December 1868 the Civil and Criminal Courts in Coorg were thus constituted:

The *Subadár's Court.* Each of the six taluqs was presided over by a Subadár exercising both civil and criminal jurisdiction. In addition to these were two Petta- or Town-Subadárs—formerly called Kotwals—stationed at the two principal towns of Mercara and Virájenderpet, who were vested with the same powers as the former. The civil jurisdiction of the Subadár extended to Rs. 200, and their criminal powers were those of a Sub-Magistrate of the Second Class. These officials were assisted in their revenue, magisterial and police duties by 24 Párapatiagárs, 13 of whom had been in- 635 692 177 [634]

† [Errata: This should read "Ten years, the." See Corrigenda, Cat. 116, P. 494 -- Analyst]

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634 vested, from time to time, according as they had been con-
635 sidered qualified and competent to exercise the same, with
692 criminal powers equivalent with those of the Subadárs, but
177 they did not exercise any civil jurisdiction.

The *Daryáft-Kacheri* was in so far modified, that it was
692 composed of a Moktasir (native judge) and four Panchayatdárs
177 who were selected by rotation from among the most intelligent
693 of the various classes of the people and who received an allowance of a rupee a head per day for such days as the Court actually was sitting. It exercised original civil jurisdiction in suits, the value of which ranged from Rs. 200 to 3,000, and had appellate jurisdiction over the decisions passed by the Taluq-Subadárs. This institution which had a certain amount of time honored prestige amongst the Coorgs, was somewhat anomalous and exceptional in its character when compared with the system of judicature in force in the other parts of Her Majesty's territories.

In the *Assistant Superintendents' Courts*, presided over respectively by a Native and an Englishman, the former exercised the powers of a Sub-Magistrate, the latter had been vested with the full powers of a Magistrate.

In the *Superintendent's Court*, the Superintendent of Coorg exercised original jurisdiction in civil matters extending from Rs. 3000 to any amount and was the Magistrate of the District. Appeals from the decisions passed by the Daryáft-Kacheri were made to him.

648 A *Sessions Court* was established by vesting the Superin-
692 tendent of the Ashtagrám division of Mysore, with which
177 Coorg had been incorporated for a short time (Nov. 1862—July 1863) with the powers of a Sessions Judge in disposing of cases, with which, as Assistant Sessions Judge under Act XV of 1862 the Superintendent was incompetent to deal. Though this was a somewhat inconvenient arrangement, yet it pleased the Coorgs better than the annexation of their country to

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correct, it is rather surprising, that the English Government was less successful in its profits from the same monopoly!

General Fraser in his "Rules" or Hukumnáma of August 1834 promulgated in Para 31:

"As some of the ryots are in the possession of cardamom grounds, they shall as hithertofore deliver their whole produce to the Sirkar. They shall be paid at the rate of 20 Rs. per maund of the first sort, 17 Rs. for the second sort, 15 Rs. for the third and 12 Rs. per maund, if the cardamom seeds have been removed from the capsules. They are prohibited from selling their cardamoms to any other person but only to the Sirkar. If they violate this rule, they shall be fined in a sum equal to double the value of the cardamoms which they have offered for sale to other persons".

Yet in turning to the Revenue Statistics of 1834-35 the entry under "Cardamoms" shows only Rs. 7,348—4—11, and in 1842-43 it sank as low as Rs. 3,744—4—0; but in 1856-57, when the cardamom jungles were leased by Government, the revenue suddenly rose to Rs. 26,512—12—8. May the falling off of this revenue be perhaps accounted for by Capt. LeHardy's arrangement as proposed in para 159 of his Jammabandi Report of 1834-35?

"There are at present five separate establishments employed in superintending the cardamom grounds; but, it appears that the duties of three of these may with advantage be transferred to the Párapatiagárs of Náds bordering on the Western Ghats on giving the latter a small increase of establishment."

This arrangement must have weakened the control over the most exposed and productive jungles. Cardamoms being worth in the market from Rs. 50 to 65, the Government rate of payment viz. Rs. 12 to 20 per maund offered a strong inducement to smuggle the spice beyond the Ghats and to sell it in Malabar!

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Drawing the administration of land revenue to a close, we may remark, that the routine of collecting the revenue and the class of functionaries engaged in the work are much

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the same as organised by General Fraser in 1834. According to his Hukumnáma

Para 12. "The Subadárs Párapatiagárs and Sheristadárs are to pay particular attention to the cultivation of their respective Taluqs. The increase of the land revenue being entirely dependent on the exertions and activity of the Subadárs and Párapatiagárs, they shall use their best endeavours to extend cultivation by giving every encouragement to the ryots."

P. 13. "In the months of January and February the Subadár and Sheristadárs in conjunction with the Párapatiagárs shall visit every village in the Náds and make an enquiry through the Patéls into the state of the village and the circumstances of the ryots. They shall ascertain whether the whole of the ryots of the villages are capable of bringing under culture the uncultivated land. In cases where the ryots may not be able to cultivate the whole of the land which they possess, they shall be encouraged, and advances shall be made to them for buying bullocks, seed, ploughs and other implements of husbandry, the same being reported to the Huzur. The amount of these advances shall be recovered from the ryots after the crops are reaped."

P. 19. "The Subadárs and the Párapatiagárs shall administer the revenues of their districts in such a manner as may be advantageous both to the Sirkar and to the ryots and which may increase the happiness of the people and the prosperity of their respective Taluqs and Náds. They should not hesitate to suggest to the Sirkar such measures as may, in their opinion, be calculated to improve either the revenue or in any other respect the well-being of the country."

P. 20. "In the months of June, July and August the Párapatiagárs shall again go to the villages and institute an investigation assisted by the Patéls into the state of the cultivation and send reports to the Subadárs, who shall submit an abstract thereof to the Huzur."

P. 21. "In October and November the Subadárs, Sheristadárs, Párapatiagárs and Shánabhóga shall visit the villages and Náds and inspect the crops and send an arzi (report) to the Huzur, reporting the degree of improvement which may have been made in cultivation, the state of the crops and also the damages, if any, which the crops may have suffered from any accident, either from the overflow of nullahs (streams) or depredations of elephants, etc."

P. 24. "In December the Subadárs and Sheristadárs are to repair to the Huzur Kacheri and assist in the preparation of the Jammabandi accounts in the usual manner. They shall according to custom give an agreement

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423 (kei-kágada) stating that they will collect the kists (instalments of revenue) from the ryots and remit the amount to the Huzur."

635 For the supposed convenience of the ryots Government
634 allows them now to pay:

2	Annas	of each	Rupee	of assessment in January
3	"	"	"	" February
4	"	"	"	" March
4	"	"	"	" April
3	"	"	"	" May.

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423 On the Superintendent's annual tour of inspection—*Jamma-bandi*—throughout the province, a halt is made for two or three days in each Nád to review and settle its accounts etc. The business consists generally of little more, than the mere form of reading over to the ryots the detailed statements of the quantity of land cultivated and amount of assessment payable by each.

As Head-quarters move on, the Superintendent is accompanied by the Jamma-ryots of the Nád and preceded by a native band of musicians. On approaching the boundary of another division, long files of stalwart peasantry are marshalled on the border to receive and conduct him through their Nád. On a bamboo frame-work prasáda (offering of food) is spread in his honor, consisting of oranges, plantains, coccoanuts and flowers, the Párapatiagár and Patéls offer limes and flower-wreaths, kind words are interchanged, local wants discussed and the Queen's honored representative marches on to his encamping ground, which is always the most picturesque spot of the Nád.

Since 1834 the steady progress of the land revenue, exclusive of cardamom and coffee, is exhibited in the subjoined quinquennial statement.

1834-35	Rs. 89,915.	1854-55	Rs. 128,917.
1839-40	" 102,270.	1858-59	" 145,949.
1844-45	" 108,498.	1864-65	" 167,803.
1849-50	" 127,118.	1869-70	" 150,661.

4: Richter M, G-5 (ca. 1856-1870) 1870 AWS Coorg AWS

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN COFFEE-ESTATES IN COORG,

THEIR REPUTED PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS IN 1870.

I. In the Mercara-taluq.

No.	Names of Estates.	Acreage.		Proprietors.	Managers.	Remarks on Estates.
		Total.	Cultivated.			
1	Aberdour	337·21	120	J. Russell	J. Russel	
2	Abyal	344	not known	Major G. M. Martin	K. Chittyanna	
3	Angare-halli	183·6	do.	W. U. Arbuthnot	F. H. Baker	
4	Ballétre	150·97	90	Herbert Taylor	H. Taylor	
5	Beauvoir	44·63	44·63	Rev. A. Fennell	Rev. A. Fennell	
6	Belta-male	478·70	450	do.	do.	
7	Belta-male	350·6	300	W. S. Boyd	W. Bidie	
8	Bhaktana-kotte	612·42	0	S. Jup	do.	resigned.
9	Bhima-kandi	859·58	0	Donald Stewart	J. Woodman	
10	Boykéri	80	80	H. Taylor	H. Taylor	
11	Cheppe-kéd	125·86	125	J. P. Hunt	J. P. Hunt	
12	Closeburn	231·46		Major Martin and Dr. Kirkpatrick	P. Pearson	
13	Coorg-Coffee-Company	2095·46	800	Coorg-Coffee-Company	F. Rylett	
14	Culdees	1023·64	165	H. Bain	Scobie	
15	Edrington	46·71	not known	Capt. Marshall	Jagannath	
16	Fanny-vale	205·76	175	D. Stewart	J. A. Young	

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No.	Names of Estates.	Acreage.		Proprietors.	Managers.	Remarks on Estates.
		Total.	Cultivated.			
17	Fisher	489·91	400	W. U. Arbuthnot	F. H. Baker	
18	Glen-Coorg	3013·52	460	Donald Stewart	J. Woodman	
19	Glen-more	173	132	J. P. Hunt	J. P. Hunt	
20	Hâleri-kôtekâd	161·18	150	H. A. Mangles	F. Mangles	
21	Halen-bally	467·79	100	S. G. Tipping	S. G. Tipping	
22	Herumale-nâd	455·53	300	H. Mann	C. M. Grant	
23	Herûr-kôtekâd	369·12	150	A. C. Campbell		
24	Kadlen-kâd	115·27	118	Rev. A. Fennell	Rev. A. Fennell	
25	Kagodlu-nâd	174·66	174	H. Mann	J. Brewer	
26	Kânan-kâd	107·60	25	J. P. Hunt		
27	Kapale-kâd	184·94	180	A. C. Campbell, A. Fowler and Mr. M. A. M. Deacon	James Fowler	
28	Kâru-halli	461·72	0	late Dr. Macpherson		abandoned.
29	Kimale-male	214·13	175	H. Mann	J. Brewer	
30	Knoll	93.81		Major Martin	Major Martin	
31	Do.	40·49		do.	do.	
32	Kunni-motte	136·40	136	Henry Mann		
33	Kundalam-halli	203·32	175	F. W. Hill		
34	Lilford	113·93	95	W. Drummond	H. Drummond	abandoned.
35	Lower Kimale	198·52		Nicol Duckworth and Co.	J. H. Young	
36	Lower Belta-male	245·9	190	W. S. Boyd	A. G. Allay	
37	Made-nâd	341·13	290	H. Mann	J. W. Finlayson	
38	May-male	369·71	900	W. S. Boyd	A. Stephen	
39	Mercara-Estate	243·65	190	Mrs. A. M. Deacon, A. Campbell & J. Fowler	J. Fowler	
40	Pachanda-male	586·69	150	W. S. Boyd	A. G. Allen	

4: Richter M, G-5 (ca. 1856-1870) 1870 AW5 Coorg AW5

4: Richter M, G-5 (ca. 1856-1870) 1870 AWS Coorg AWS

41	Padachi-kád	155·30	155	J. P. Hunt and J. W. Hill			
42	Pándi-mala	435·66	300	H. Mann	A. G. Aspinall		
43	Salop	299·91	220	Nicol William and Co.	F. H. Hayes		
44	Sampige-kolli	197·47	140	W. T. Drake and A. R. Alston	W. T. Drake and A. R. Alston		
45	Santi-koppa	372·50		late Dr. Macpherson		resigned.	
46	Upper-himala	488·24	280	Nicol Duckworth and Co.	J. H. Young		
47	Wéte-kolli	480·74	250	Donald Stewart	J. Russel		

II. In the Padinálknád-taluq.

1	Anepdre-kád	455·88	167	Ch. Grant and Aspinall	A. Wheeler		
2	Athomarada-Dére	204·42		J. W. Finlayson			
3	Banada-kolli	200		Nicol Duckworth and Co.			
4	Banter	384·59	179	W. U. Arbuthnot and 3 others			
5	Chetti-mala	225·78	200	J. W. Finlayson	Turner		
6	Eyenkallia-mala	200	80	W. Burnett and A. Stephen	A. Stephen		
7	Eyenkarangandi-kád	100		J. W. Finlayson			
8	Iriakutumbe-mala	417·54		do.			
9	Kartha-kád	85·70	70	C. Grant and Aspinall	A. Wheeler		
10	Kutanganda-Dére	94·51		J. W. Finlayson			
11	Machanda-Dére	94·52		do.			
12	Mukati-kád	100		do.			
13	Padicha-mala	337·45	10	C. Grant and Aspinall	A. Wheeler		
14	Patti-mala	811·29	150	Capt. R. Taylor	Whish		
15	Thérikád	197·62	42	C. Grant and Aspinall	H. A. Wheeler		
16	Umala	283·2	150	Edg. Ludlow			
17	Waveney Valley	282·50	100	H. L. Johnstone and Brewer	J. Morgan		

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III. In the Yedenálknád-taluq.

No.	Names of Estates.	Acreage.		Proprietors.	Managers.	Remarks on Estates.
		Total.	Cultivated.			
1	Allidpa I.	262·49	180	G. R. Evans	F. Marsden	
2	Do. II.	329·16		F. Marsden	do.	
3	Allathan-kád	580·16		D. Stewart		
4	Anandapur	96·82	25	Rev. H. A. Kaundinya	David	
5	Bari-kád	616·72	165	Marquis Viviane	W. Eam.	
6	Beechlands	732·8		J. Tanner	Pedicombe	
7	Clathe	426·95	400	Nicol Duckworth and Co.	A. Mc. Innes	
8	Eyan-betaretu-kád	300		G. MacGregor		waste.
9	Fairlands and Oaklands	356·3	280	J. Wright of Edinburgh	J. Chisholm	
10	Fowler	808·6		Mrs. A. M. Duncan		uncultivated.
11	Do.	300		do.		do.
12	Do.	139·95		do.		do.
13	Glen Moriston	282·81	130	James Fowler and Co.	James Fowler	
14	Glen Urquhart	211·60		James Fowler		abandoned.
15	Hanchi-betta	168·17	0	Rev. H. A. Kaundinya		resigned.
16	Handi-gutta-betta	260·60		N. Stewart		
17	Kaberádu-mala	300		Major Beddock and Mrs. Hearn		
18	Kákunda	862·28	500	Donald Stewart		
19	Kayun-kád	491·78	40	late Dr. Maxwell	C. Lawrence	
20	Kávéri-Estate	289·4	150	Kávéri-Coffee-Company	Pereira	
21	Kombe-kalli	878·61	250	W. R. Arbuthnot and J. Young		
22	Kunchuri		75	Rev. G. Richter and J. Haller	J. Haller	

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23	Methada-kâd	195·98		N. Stewart			
24	Mookalkera	141·46	50	late P. James and P. Kennedy			
25	Nalla-kâta	296·46	250	N. Stewart	W. T. Simpson		
26	Puttumkâdi	266·54	140	late Dr. Maxwell	W. Rose		
27	Pûl-kotta	315·93	240	R. St. John Shaw	R. Shaw		
28	Pulla-kâd	42·90		Donald Stewart			
29	Pulla-kotta	1066·88	700	H. P. Minchin and W. R. Arbuthnot	H. P. Minchin		
30	Rockliffe	960·44		J. Stewart		resigned.	
31	Rockville	151·53		F. Brown			
32	School-Plantation	201	50	Central-School-Endowment	Rev. G. Richter		
33	Siddapur	183·70		J. P. Hunt		waste.	
34	Strathmore	1011·74	220	Nicol Dunkworth and Co.	C. Macdonald		
35	Tunda-kotta	387·33		H. Forman	H. R. Craig		
36	Thanie-halla	506·87		N. Stewart		waste.	
37	Woodside	503·95		D. Stewart	J. Miller		
38	Wodder-halli	303·34	150	J. P. Hunt	Hebbert		
39	Yemmegundi	785·33	450	W. R. Arbuthnot and J. Young	W. Turnbull		

IV. In the Kiggatnâd-taluq.

1	Athal I.	178·96	140	J. W. Savage and			
2	Do. II.	152·64	90	H. J. Marsden	J. W. Savage		
3	Bambo-kâd	159·17	45	J. W. Hayes			
4	Benkoond	252	170	A. C. Barrett and G. Ross	A. Barrett		
5	Bernside	277·76		G. Anderson			
6	Clifton	233·70	150	Alex. Deacon	James Fowler		
7	Cleny	368·70		Cols. A. Cadell & Barrow	H. P. Drummond		
8	Cadial	114·03	106	Maj. Renton, Capt. Magrath & H. A. Ross	H. A Ross		

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No.	Names of Estates.	Acreage. Total.	Cultivated.	Proprietors.	Managers.	Remarks on Estates.
9	Kyguda	419·48	300	Capt. R. Taylor	F. Jaques	
10	Karia-male	1032·99	435	H. G. Roberts, D. Ross, and D. Peebles	J. Ross	
11	Kayim-kolli	667·62	147	R. St. John Shaw	R. Shaw	
12	Kikad	109·45	80	Maj. Renton, Capt. Magrath & H. A. Ross	H. A. Ross	
13	Koka-male	894·56	180	McGregor and J. Martin	J. L. Martin	
14	Kohéri	102·62		H. P. Gordon	H. P. Horton	
15	Mathigéd	480·94		D. Stewart		
16	Poggadi-male			H. J. Roberts, D. Ross and D. Peebles		waste.
17	Puletéd	1565·13	400	C. W. Dawson		
18	Ponnambéro			W. V. Drummond		waste.
19	Rossmoth		45	W. Ross	J. Ross	
20	Shulashéri	199·75		Nicol Duckworth and Co.		resigned.
21	Singi-mane			do.		do.
22	Sévirabatti-kad			G. Wilson		

V. *In the Nanjarájpatna-taluq.*

1	Allo-katte	151·18		H. A. Mangles	G. F. Deeds	
2	Bettado-rási	238·64	100	Col. Cunningham and Barrett	S. Barrett	
3	Carton	278·61	200	R. T. Carr		abandoned.
4	Hamyal	1461·29	120	Campbell and Fowler		
5	Lowden valley	480·18	100	Mrs. E. Wright and W. Wright	W. Wright	
6	Kombo-kad		145	H. R. East	H. R. East	
7	Kuvina-kolli	212·21	30	H. A. Mangles	G. F. Deeds	

4: Richter M, G-5 (ca. 1856-1870) 1870 AW 5 Coorg AW 5

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Coorg AW5

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Chart of Positions of End Map. /facing End Map/

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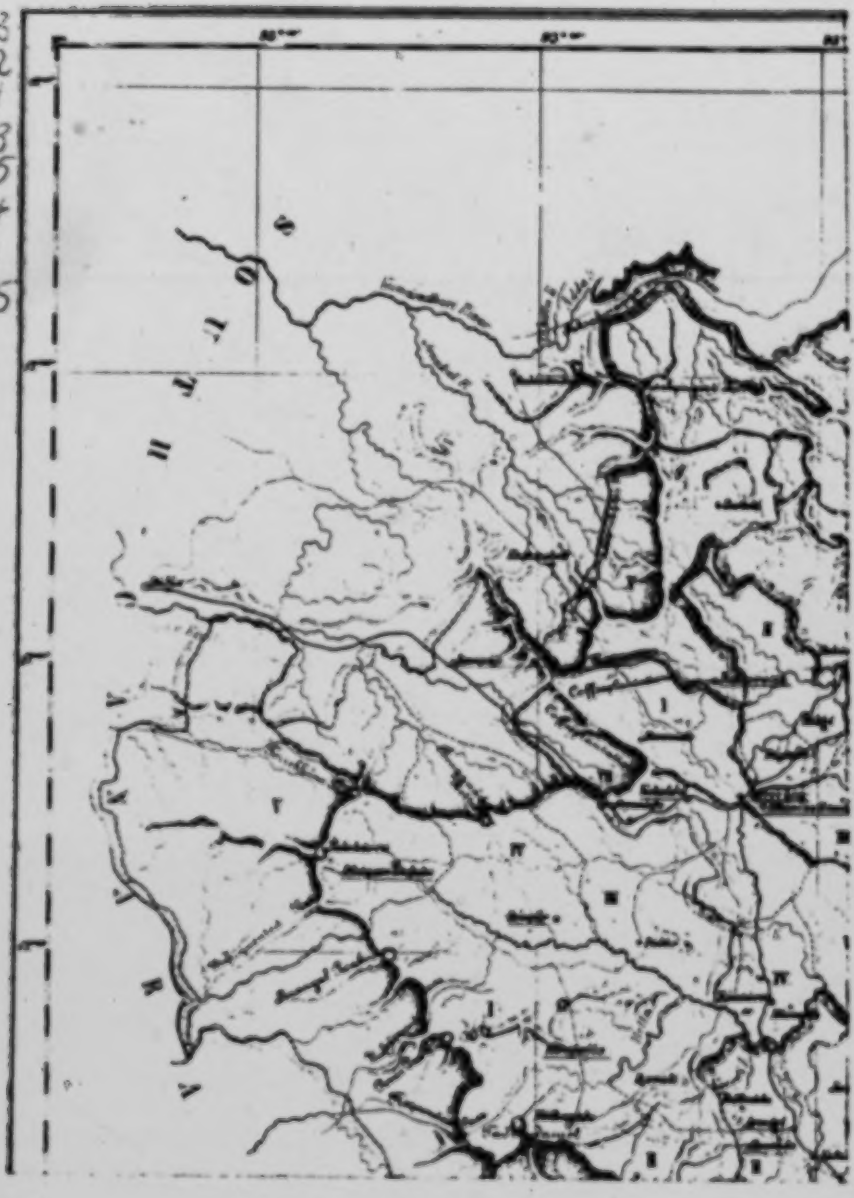

[End Map (A)]

4: Richter M, G-5 (ca. 1856-1870) 1870 AW5 Coorg AW5

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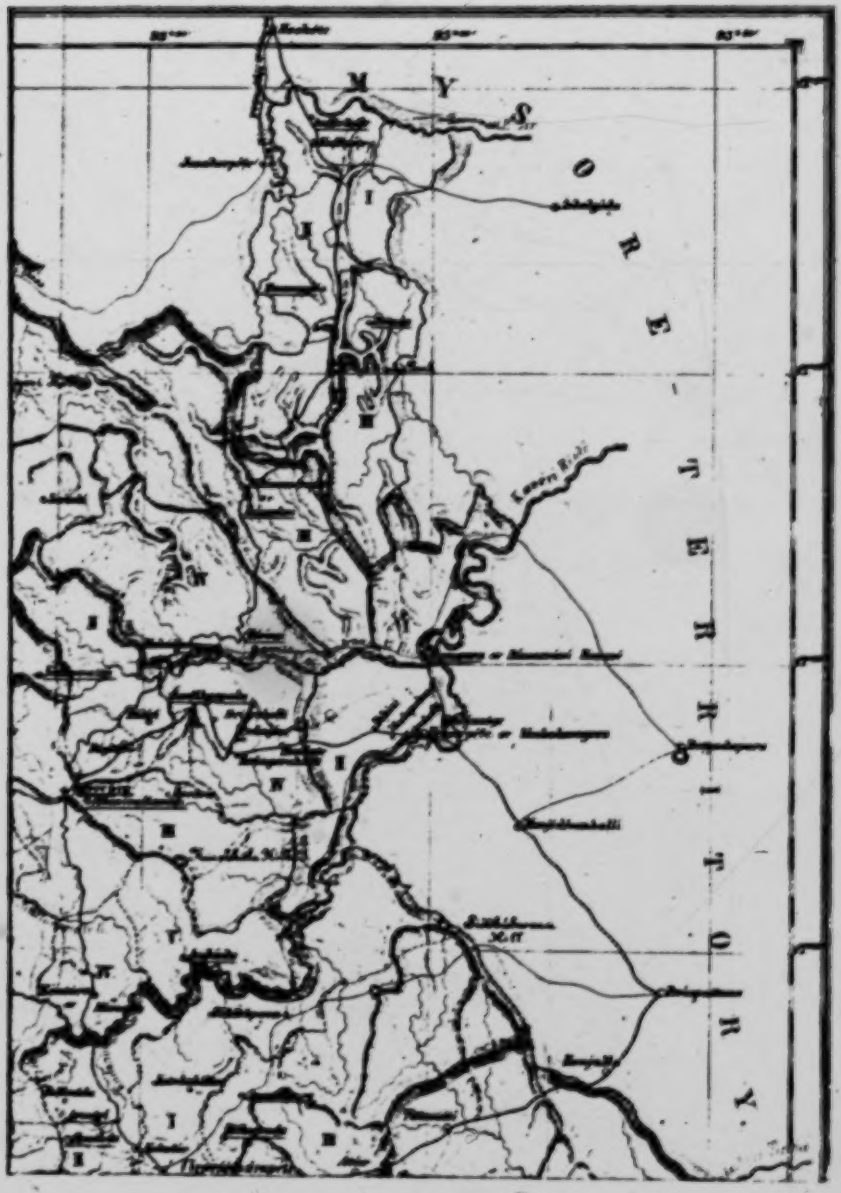

[End Map (B)]

4: Richter M, G-5 (ca. 1856-1870) 1870 AW5 Coorg AW5

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[End Map (c)]

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A [The colors appearing in the original of this map have not reproduced. In the original Mercara Taluk is light-green, Padinalkanadu is color-less, Yedenalka Nadu is orange, Kiggatnadu is dark-green, Nanjarajapete is yellow and Yelusavirashime is blue. -- Analyst]

4: Richter M, G-5 (ca. 1856-1870) 1870 AW5 Coorg AW5

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[End Map (D)]